

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

VOL. XXII.

KINGSTON, CANADA, MAY 11TH, 1895.

No. 12.

Queen's University Journal,

Published by the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University in Twelve Fortnightly Numbers, during the Academic year.

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The annual subscription is One Dollar, payable before the end of January.

All literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor, Drawer 1109, Kingston, Ont.

All communications of a business nature should be addressed to the Business Manager.

WITH this number, Volume XXII of the JOURNAL is complete, and the editorial staff for '94-'95, having finished the task assigned to them, pass on and make room for their successors. We are conscious that our work for the past seven months has not been an unmixed success, but we have endeavored to give a faithful representation of the student life and spirit of the University, and have done all in our power to guard and promote the best interests of the students. We heartily thank those professors, graduates, and students, who from time to time contributed to our columns and gave them the degree of interest they possessed. We thank our friends and subscribers for the support and encouragement afforded. As to our student constituency, though it was larger and in many respects more loyal than ever before, we are by no means satisfied with the support given by the general body of the students. Less than 35 per cent. of the students are subscribers. Instead of every student making it one of his first duties to take his college paper, over 65 per cent. of them apparently regard it their duty *not* to take the JOURNAL. It is a well-known fact that the work of the editors for years has been seriously hampered by their struggles to make ends meet financially. Whether this is fair to any board of editors, who work for the students, we leave to the good sense of the students themselves, and hope that the student subscription list of next year will shew an even

better advance than this year's. This is certain that if every student would subscribe, great improvements could be made both in matter and form.

Our work, though beset with difficulties, has not been unpleasant, and while glad that the weight of responsibility is now removed, we nevertheless feel loth to sever the ties that have bound us to our college JOURNAL. In saying farewell to our readers we make this simple request, that they should judge of us by the work we have done.

* * *

As we retire from office it gives us much pleasure to announce our successors, appointed at a recent meeting of the Alma Mater Society.

Jas. D. Stewart, M.A. Editor.
 G. R. Lowe, B.A. Assistant Editor.
 F. Playfair, '96. Managing Editor.
 W. A. McIlroy, '97. Business Manager.
 D. H. Laird, '98. Asst. Business Manager.

The destiny of the JOURNAL, for '95-'96, is safe in the hands of this staff, and we look forward to an excellent volume. Their ability, their fidelity to their Alma Mater, and their capacity for work is well-known, and we feel sure that their labours will justify the hearty support of every one of their fellowstudents.

* * *

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our musical and poetical alumni and friends to the fact that the Alma Mater Society has offered a prize of \$10 for the best original Queen's College song. It is hoped that a large number will take part in the competition, as it is very desirable at present to get good new songs, in view of the movement to compile and publish a Queen's College Song-Book.

All compositions should be signed with a private mark and put in a sealed envelope marked "For the Queen's College Song Competition," and this enclosed in another cover and sent to the secretary of the Alma Mater Society on or before the 15th of January, '96. The songs will be submitted to a committee of competent judges, and the name of the successful competitor will be announced in March '96. The prize is not intended to be an adequate reward to the winner, but is given rather as a means of calling attention to our need of good college songs and as a slight incentive to our talented friends to attempt some original compositions.

CONVOCATION.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

A LARGE audience assembled in Convocation Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 28th, to listen to the Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. J. Frazer Smith, our missionary in China. He naturally chose a missionary theme, based on Psalm lxxii. 19, "Let the whole earth be filled with his glory; Amen and Amen."

The most significant fact in the last quarter of a century in the history of the Christian church, is the revival and continued growth of vital piety in nearly all the universities and colleges throughout the land. So powerful has this movement been that the whole sentiment, aim and life of those whom we are proud to regard as the flower of our young manhood, has completely changed. Of 80,000 students in the colleges of the country, 55 per cent. are professed Christians, while 35 per cent. of the remainder are in full sympathy with Christian enterprises. This encouraging state of affairs is largely due to the efforts of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. The International Y. M. C. A., too, has stretched its helping hand across the broad Pacific, and in its foreign work has received valuable help from the students' volunteer movement for foreign missions. In view of these facts, our text is an appropriate motto for the graduating classes of this university, whose alumni and students were the first in this country to decide to send out a representative to the foreign field, and become responsible for his support.

This Psalm shews how powerfully the Psalmist felt for the honour of Jehovah, and how intensely he desired the well-being of his fellowmen, both near and far. His faith rises higher and higher, till it reaches a climax in the short prophetic prayer of this verse. The same idea is expressed in one of the petitions of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come." Every true Christian will admit that God has called us by His Spirit and blessed us, that we, in our turn, may become channels of blessing to others. The cramped and narrow life of many Christians is due to their not fully comprehending the personal responsibility involved in this, and to their not living up to its accompanying opportunities. The Christian's work, duty and responsibility are clearly brought out in the last command of our Saviour, which has been well called the "Marching orders of the Church," "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." If we admit that this work is the one supreme duty of the Church, we are forced to one of two conclusions, either the Church has all along misunderstood the plain command of its Lord, or else it has been culpably negligent. Great advance has been made

in the last few years, and yet we are forced to admit that much of the ambition and effort of a large majority of our Church members is intensely selfish.

Let us take a hurried glance at some of the different heathen countries and see how much remains to be done before the ideal state of our text will be realized. If the members of even a dozen of our congregations were thoroughly in earnest, they could, in a few years, carry the gospel to every Indian of the few thousand there are in our own North-west. Mexico has 12,000,000 souls, and, notwithstanding the noble efforts of the last twenty years, we find only a few thousand Christians. Central America has a population of millions, and scarcely a good beginning has yet been made to evangelize its people. South America, our sister continent, has 35,000,000 millions of its people still unreached. Their moral and spiritual condition is dreadful, and our duty to them at the present time is great. There have been great missionary achievements on the Islands of the Sea, and it would be well if Christians in North America had some of the enthusiasm which characterized the first converts to Christianity from among the cannibals of the Fiji Islands. Look at Japan, that land of mighty change and mighty progress, which, during thirty years, has been stirred from centre to circumference by the influence of Christian civilization, and has had every part of its national life transformed, so that the nation is now permitted to take its stand on an equal footing with the civilized nations of the world. Christianity is still, however, far from being a dominant power in the land. There are only 40,000 nominal Christians in a population of 41,000,000. As far as the human eye can see, the present is the Church's glorious opportunity in Japan. Corea, the down-trodden peninsula, has been for years the battle-field for China and Japan, and, besides this, its lower orders have had all ambition to better their condition crushed out of them by the oppression of their own officials. To-day it has only a few score of Christians in 12,000,000 of a population, and is surely a worthy object for the sympathy and prayers of the Christian world.

It is with somewhat of a feeling of sadness that I turn to speak a word for China, that vast conservative empire, which for so many centuries effectually barred its gates to the entrance of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Notwithstanding its boasted ancient civilization, the fundamental substantiality and worth of its people, the lofty moral quality of its ethical code or cult, and its many and varied natural resources, China is to-day the laughing stock of all civilized nations, because of its apathy, due to the rottenness of its whole social fabric. Turn which way you will, the same thing confronts one; paralyzed energy; obstinate ignorance; intense pride

and indomitable contempt for anything and everything foreign. Honesty, patriotism, national pride, and anything like a bond of brotherhood, are, in the true sense of the terms, all unknown, and what is worse, seemingly undesired in the Celestial Empire. Time will not permit me to tell of the efforts of the few noble, heroic men, who, with undaunted courage in the early years of the present century, endeavored to open its barred gates in order that the exclusive millions within might hear the glad message of love and freedom. When we take into consideration the stupendous difficulties that have all along been encountered by the heralds of the cross, the fewness of their numbers and the whole character of the people with whom they have had to do, we have great cause to thank God for what has been accomplished. Yet there are only 50,000 Christians and less than 1,500 missionaries in a population of between 300 and 400 millions. What the final outcome of the present war will be, it is difficult to say, but we trust that it will help to arouse her from her apathetic conditions and make her more accessible to Christian progress.

We hurry through the land of the Lamas, with its six or eight millions of people, with its myriads of Buddhist monks and its tens of thousands of monasteries, with its prayer wheels and banners fanned by the breezes of heaven, so that while the earnest soul eats, sleeps or toils, his devotions are going on by machinery. Thibet is perhaps the most marked of the places that at the present time oppose the entrance of the gospel. In India we have a people at once very religious and grossly immoral, and dominated entirely by that hideous, many-headed monster, caste. Out of 228,000,000 people, less than 1,000,000 are counted as members and adherents of the different protestant denominations. But nowhere under the sun is there such darkness as in Africa, where thousands of poor captives still groan under the horrors of the slave trade.

All honour to the faithful few who have already gone forth and to those who are now fighting against such terrible odds. While here and there we behold a rift in the black cloud, one by one the brave ones at the front are falling; and while those left are overwhelmed as they contemplate the task before them, they call loudly to the Church at home to send men speedily to help them.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating classes, allow me to congratulate you on the honourable position you occupy, in having won the approval of your Alma Mater. I have brought this subject before you to-day because I wish you to realize that every college graduate should be a Christian leader in his community. Your common purpose is, I trust, to make the world better, and this you can do only in so far as you give something of your best selves

to your fellowmen. The enterprise which I have outlined to-day, is one to which nothing else can be compared, and in contrast with which all else becomes but insignificance and vanity. It is the one supreme duty which our Lord has entrusted to his followers everywhere. We are apt to be discouraged when we think of how little has been accomplished, but when the church, as a whole, will work, and give, and pray, according to her ability, her service will be fully accepted before God, and soon that glorious day will dawn when the kingdoms and nations of this earth shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ; and then indeed shall the whole earth be filled with his glory.

THE VALEDICTORIES.

On Tuesday afternoon convocation was held for the purpose of hearing the valedictories and an address from Prof. Dupuis. The audience was small, but the gallery was fairly well filled, and the court cry gave life to the proceedings. The valedictories were read with due solemnity. We have room for an outline only.

The valedictorian in Arts was Mr. A. R. B. Williamson. He shewed how quickly their four years' course had passed by, and how it had inspired them to go on still further. They had been assisted in their work by capable and sympathetic professors, but were now entering upon the responsibilities of the university of the world, where such kind consideration would not be given to them. It would then be seen whether their course had a higher object than a university degree or not, for their after success or failure would reflect surely their earlier aims and training. Their course at Queen's had taken away misconceptions, had given them a more liberal view of things, and had taught them to examine truth fearlessly from all sides. One of their greatest advantages was that of student environment, where there is a feeling of perfect interdependence, and where each one has a full recognition of the common aim of all.

In the college curriculum progress had been made, and all the demands of advanced education had met with a hearty response from Queen's. The study of science had taken a great step forward in Canada during the last few years. By the establishment of the Government School of Mines in affiliation with the university both institutions had been strengthened, and more thorough instruction made possible. The establishment of the Faculty of Practical Science was also referred to, and the appointment of a demonstrator in animal biology was recommended. The other departments of the university had also been advancing, notably in university extension work and in the proposal made for a chair of music. Again, the publication of Dr. Watson's

book enabled the senior philosophy class to secure their lectures in legible form, and was thus of great value to the students. An appeal was made for a catalogue for the library and for an arrangement of the final honour examinations in some of the literary subjects that would be less burdensome to the students.

The merits of pass and honour courses were discussed at length. The demand for specialists had made honour courses imperative; but the specialist should not become one-sided, and this could be avoided by a study of the standard magazines of the day, among which *Queen's Quarterly* takes high rank. The raising of the standard of matriculation was commended, but the School of Pedagogy was criticized for its lack of practical training and the methods it employs to raise the standard of teaching.

Queen's advance in athletics was noticed, and the need for a gymnasium again pointed out. It was suggested that more interest might be taken in football if all classes were over by 4 o'clock.

The establishment and improvement of various societies during the session was noted, as also the gradual breaking down of the artificial walls between the different faculties.

With regard to the class of '95 he said: "Whether our future courses shall be in any of the professions or in business life, let us remember that we are and will be judged as examples of what the course of training at Queen's develops, and the decisions reached by the people of Canada regarding this university will be founded on the manner in which her graduates conduct themselves in after life, on their capability, their ethical principles, and their patriotism both to university and country.

The valedictory closed with a few words of farewell to the citizens, professors and fellow-students.

The next on the programme was the valedictory from theology, which was read by Mr. R. Laird, M.A. He pointed out how difficult it was, in estimating the value of a college training, to express in exact and definite terms what has taken the form, not of a wholesale transference of facts and theories, but of an educating and animating spirit. The aim of our alma mater is to send us forth as independent thinkers, with eyes ever turned to the light. Our contact with more penetrating and tenacious minds than our own has taught us our limitations, and we have learned this lesson at least, to be humble and receptive before the grandeur and many-sidedness of truth.

The external advances in the conduct of the university show that Queen's is gathering strength year by year; but more significant forces than these give evidence of a full, strong university life. This is seen in the *Queen's Quarterly*, the Alumni Conference, and the increasing moral earnestness and

more united spirit among all classes of students. These superior advantages have corresponding responsibilities, and these are redoubled when we come to view the possibilities and sacredness of the profession on which we, as divinity graduates, are entering. To-day we are breaking the ties that bind us to the leadership of master minds, and go forth to teach others. It is at the peril of our moral life that we give wrong answers to their questions or carelessly ignore the strivings of an earnest soul. All the heavier is our responsibility when we remember that Queen's is, as she should be, in the vanguard of that movement to bind together still more closely culture, social reform and religion. We believe that the work of Queen's is specially qualified to do away with the arbitrary gulf made between religion and thought. Not that we think ourselves endowed with the touch of Midas, and can by our efforts transform the harsh and forbidding things of life. We are not so sanguine as that, for we have learned that the progress of humanity is slow, exceedingly slow. However we are not pessimistic, and are ready to do our share in awakening conscience and pointing out the unity of truth. Queen's has taught us to take up an appreciative attitude towards every effort made for the enlightenment of the human mind. She has shewn us that what the church needs is a larger view of Christ, and that this view is being opened up to us by the literature, science and philosophy of the day. She has taught us, too, "That there are great truths that pitch their shining tents

Outside our walls, and tho' but dimly seen
In the gray dawn, they will be manifest
When the light widens into the perfect day."

This indicates the standpoint from which we enter our life's work. Our aim is to realize Christ in all the relations of human life. We feel our insufficiency for these things, and we know that there will be many temptations to draw us from the path of conviction. But if we are to honour our profession we must equip ourselves for it in intellect and heart in every possible way. We must be greater students than ever, and must spare no pains to familiarize ourselves with the best results of modern research and criticism, to educate our judgment and to exercise a charitable patience with the positions and conclusions of those who differ from us. Above all, our teaching must speak through the purity, integrity and unselfishness of our lives.

The example of previous valedictorians was followed in pointing out the needs of Divinity Hall, and a special plea was made for more extended work in Biblical criticism. After a brief reference to the work of this year's conference, the valedictory closed with the usual words of farewell.

Mr. H. P. Fleming presented the farewell address from the graduating class in medicine.

In saying farewell to-day we are breaking up the fond associations of four years at the university, but carry with us most pleasant recollections. We came as perfect strangers to the customs and peculiarities of university life, some of us even doubtful of our taste for the study of medicine, and some of us, indeed, apprehensive of dismal failure. To-morrow, when we rise from our knees laureated by you, Mr. Chancellor, all material connection with Queen's will have been severed, and we shall be launched into the ocean of life to shift for ourselves. With no instructing professor to counsel us, we shall be thrown on our own resources and left to the dictates of our own unaided judgment.

The first few days and months of our college life were the most strange and significant. All was novelty. With wonder and astonishment we entered the dissecting room and heard our demonstrator of anatomy thoroughly disprove the idea that man was composed of an indiscriminate mixture of meat and bones, held together by skin. We were proud when, with a shudder and thought of our childhood, we were able to tell the professor of materia medica the correct dose of castor oil. Time has passed away quickly, and many changes have taken place. Organic union between the Royal College and Queen's produced good results, and other improvements are still going on.

Of our original class, numbering thirty on entrance, nine have dropped out. Six others have since joined, one of them being a young lady, a former student of the now extinct Women's Medical College. That plucky young lady, regardless of months of pain and discomfort resulting from a serious accident, has continued her studies under great disadvantages, and has passed her examination with a higher standing than many of us. On behalf of the whole class of '95, I beg leave to add cordial congratulations to our deepest sympathies and hopes of a speedy recovery.

We bear away with us thoughts of the old Medical College, our genial janitor, Tom, the den, the hospital, the old amphitheatre (now to be replaced by a new one), the scene not only of instructive operations, but of many a practical joke. To this hall, too, memories will attach themselves—memories of victory over examinations. But perhaps the most vivid pictures of victory that we shall carry away with us will be those of the crowded campus specked with many a colored jersey on some bright autumn day—pictures never to be forgotten by us for the glory and victory won in the hard-fought football battles for Queen's.

To the many friends we have made in Kingston, to those lady-citizens and lady-students with whom the unkindness of fate has prevented us the pleas-

ure of an acquaintance, to our professors, and to the undergraduates, with mingled feelings, we bid a long, long farewell.

PROF. DUPUIS' ADDRESS.

After the reading of the valedictories, Prof. Dupuis, the Dean of the Faculty of Practical Science, gave a very interesting account of the work done in that department during the session. Though the school is yet in its infancy, considerable progress has been made in getting the work under way. After an outline of the different branches covered in the various courses, he drew special attention to the practical part of the work that is carried on in the mechanical workshop. Though supplied with many of the larger and more important tools, they are not as yet in possession of the smaller and often fully as important ones. The school had received many valuable gifts of tools and appliances, and these were gratefully acknowledged. The majority of them were enumerated in a previous number of the JOURNAL. The greatest needs of the school at present are a complete modern shaping machine of moderate size and an upright drilling machine.

In filling these wants we must hasten slowly, as we have not at present the means to do otherwise; but let it not be thought that the supply of these will end our demand, for, as classes grow larger and the students get further advanced, we see plainly looming up in the future the necessity of more accommodation, and of the housing of the different kinds of mechanical operations, such as smith work, foundry work, wood work and iron and brass lathe work in different rooms. As regards students, we registered five during the past session, of which no less than three were graduates in arts, and of which two were counted mathematicians.

The faculty determined at the beginning of the session to attempt only first and second year work, as laid down in the calendar, but a further advance will have to be made next year. Only two students were sufficiently advanced to be admitted to the workshop—Messrs. Mitchell and Scott—and they were occupied in making an experimental balance and a differential wheel and axle. These were exhibited to the audience.

Prof. Dupuis stated that during the past three months he had given a great deal of time to the workshop, but as he could in future employ his time to much better purpose elsewhere, he urged that a mechanical instructor be engaged to direct students in the workshop. What the school wanted was a benefactor to give it a quarter of a million dollars, and then it could compete with and surpass anything in the country.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Seldom has there been such uniform excellence of behaviour and attention at Convocation as there was this year. The hall was crowded, and the platform presented a brilliant array of officials and visitors. The gallery was lively, interspersing the proceedings with songs, jokes, the court cry and selections by a portion of the banjo club. At 4 o'clock the faculty, members of council and distinguished visitors entered and took their seats on the platform, the Chancellor, the Principal and his Excellency Lord Aberdeen leading the way.

After prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. K. Mc-Morine, M.A., there took place the

INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor was introduced by Principal Grant, who spoke of him as not only an engineer of the first rank, but an able writer, a man of affairs, and in the truest sense of the words a statesman. Fifteen years ago he had been elected Chancellor of Queen's University, and so faithfully had he served the institution that he had now been elected for the sixth term, and it was certain that so long as Sanford Fleming was alive no one else would occupy the Chancellor's chair of Queen's.

After taking the oath of allegiance, he was invested with the robes of office by G. W. Mitchell, of Cobourg, and W. A. Logie, of Hamilton, and took his place in the Chancellor's chair.

CHANCELLOR FLEMING'S ADDRESS.

However pleasing the duty of thanking you on previous occasions for elevating me to the Chancellor's chair, I cannot but feel embarrassment in attempting to express my grateful acknowledgements for the honour you have conferred in again placing me in this exalted position.

There are times when, from poverty of words adequately to express the feeling called forth by a favour received, silence may be accepted as the deepest thanks. Such is the present occasion, for I am sensible that anything I can say would only too feebly express my deep appreciation of the high honour you have conferred in elevating me to the office of Chancellor for the sixth triennial term. Accept then as my expression of thanks my earnest assurance that it will be my unflinching desire and continued aim to serve faithfully this seat of learning as long as I am able.

In accordance with custom I venture to claim the privilege of offering a few remarks. I am sure you will agree with me that this is a fitting occasion to look back over the fifteen years which have elapsed since you first assigned to me the duties of this office, and to recall some of the events which have occurred, in so far as they have influenced the progress and prospects of the University. The programme

of the business to be transacted to-day will occupy much attention. I will not, therefore, trespass at length on your time; I will ask you to grant me your indulgence for a short period only.

When I first occupied the chair in the year 1880, we were entering on the fortieth session. I then reviewed the history and condition of the institution. I went over with you perhaps the most interesting period in the life of a university; the period chronicled in its early annals, when it was being moulded into its future form. It is not again necessary to refer at length to the chequered career of its first forty years. Its modest beginning was in harmony with the condition of Canada in the first half of the century. Its slow growth continued during those years under many disadvantages. It has undergone many trials owing to losses and disasters; for years its very existence was seriously imperilled. We may all read with the deepest interest the record of the strenuous efforts and struggles of its founders and friends to maintain its position and to continue the good work they had commenced. I cannot fail to allude to the remarkable willingness of graduates and alumni, out of their slender resources, to contribute means to place the University on a better footing, or to the liberality of the noble-minded benefactors who, at critical periods, came forward to give strength to the foundation.

I may with propriety refer for a brief space to the record of more recent events, to those which have occurred within the last fifteen years. In 1880 a new college building had been rendered necessary by the increase in the number of students. The foundation stone had been laid two years previously by their Excellencies the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. At the beginning of the fortieth session the new edifice was opened and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The mayor of the city of Kingston, in the name and on behalf of the citizens, presented it as a free gift to the University. This generous and praiseworthy proceeding on the part of Kingston was only equalled by the liberality of friends in all sections of the province, and it was in this manner that both city and country fittingly acknowledged the course followed by the University in throwing open its doors to all creeds and both sexes on equal terms. In 1880 women presented themselves for matriculation, and in 1884 the University had the distinction of being the first in the province to laureate Canadian womanhood, an example which has been generally followed by the other universities of the Dominion.

We cannot forget the proposal made by the government of Ontario to remove Queen's from Kingston, to be incorporated with the University of Toronto. The friends of Queen's in all sections of the country were consulted; the proposal was ear-

nestly and respectfully considered before a determination was reached. It was not assented to. The strongest manifestations of attachment to the old seat of learning were called forth, and the chief effect of the proposal was to evoke unanimous sympathy and to open the springs of private liberality to aid in perpetuating the existence of Queen's on its original foundation. A quarter of a million of dollars would have been necessary to remove the University. The friends of the institution were adverse to the removal, but were not unwilling to contribute a like amount, when doing so would maintain the standard of her teaching at the highest efficiency.

In 1887 Her Majesty's Jubilee was commemorated by raising by private subscription the quarter of a million dollars named. The brass memorial tablets before our eyes, which adorn the walls of this hall, bear testimony to the lofty spirit evoked on that occasion. Since that date this seat of learning has made marked progress, and I am fully warranted in expressing the opinion which now appears universally to prevail, that the authorities of Queen's acted wisely, and moreover in the best interests of the public, in declining to abandon the independence of this University at Kingston to enter into experimental relations with another University in a sister city.

The health of the Principal having given away, prolonged rest became indispensable to his recovery. He obtained leave of absence in March, 1888, and returned in January of the following year, to receive from us all the most hearty welcome.

The completion of the first half century of the existence of the University was celebrated in December, 1889. The remarkable gathering of our friends on that occasion need not be related. Four representatives of the "founders" were then alive, viz., the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec; the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, of Ottawa; Mr. Roderick M. Rose, of Kingston; the Rev. Dr. Reid, of Toronto. It will be remembered that the three last named were present at the celebration. Of the four only one survives, and, although well advanced in years, it is a great gratification to us all to know that he is still comparatively hale and hearty. Dr. Reid continues at the post he has held for so many years, efficiently performing the duties of chief clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The foundation stone of the John Carruthers Science Hall was laid in 1890. The building was opened the following year, and it is now occupied by the School of Mines.

In 1892 the Royal College of Surgeons united with the University and became its Medical Faculty. It is gratifying to find that this organic union has proved eminently satisfactory.

I take especial pleasure in recalling to your attention an incident which took place during my last term of three years as Chancellor. The late John Roberts, of Ottawa, bequeathed, for the purpose of endowing a chair, the sum of \$40,000. The obligation was discharged without the slightest delay by his nephew and executor, John Roberts Allan, who, with every expression of sympathy in our work, added a handsome personal contribution to the original bequest. I refer to this for the reason that it is the largest sum the University has received from any single source. As a rule our endowment is made up of comparatively small amounts, ranging from \$100 to \$500, the willing contributions from the narrow means of our thousands of warm friends in all parts of the country. Their names are duly and gratefully recorded in our Domesday Book, and whatever the sum contributed we know that their spirit and liberality is not limited by it.

The material progress of the University during the past fifteen years will be best illustrated by the striking facts I am about to relate.

In 1880 the total number of students was 194; it is now 533, giving an increase of 339, equal to 174 per cent. Excluding students in the professional Faculties, the number in the Faculty of Arts stood at 106 in 1880, as against 395 in 1895. Thus giving an increase of 289 in Arts alone, or 272 per cent. in the period of fifteen years. It is noteworthy that the greatest increase has taken place during the last years of the period. In 1893 and 1894 the average increase was quadruple the general average for the whole period.

What is the cause of this development? It is not due to the power of money, for Queen's, unlike other seats of learning, is not subsidized by the state, neither has it received millions from well-minded citizens of extraordinary wealth who have been moved by a happy impulse to aid education by their munificence. The revenue of the University is indeed extremely limited, considering the work undertaken. Although the income this year is greater than in any previous years, it barely exceeds \$41,000. We have acquired property of great value in our magnificent campus, our buildings, our museums, our library, and our general equipment, but these do not bring in a revenue to meet expenses. The whole interest bearing capital we possess is under \$400,000.

In my judgment there are various causes which may explain our growth and prosperity. This University is fortunate in the parentage to which it can trace its origin. It has inherited from this source a sound and vigorous constitution. We are the legatees of a past generation of wise, far-seeing and patriotic men: men who laid the foundation and formed the design of building up a seat of learning

which would possess vitality with perennial youth. Let us see in what this strength consists?

The governing body is so constituted that each individual member is always chosen on account of a manifest strong desire on his part *only* to promote the best interests of the institution. The trustees have always acted together in complete harmony, and the Board has always been fortunate in the appointments which it has made. Speaking as a trustee of nearly twenty years' standing, although I can well recall the fact that there have been long and earnest discussions, I cannot remember a single decision arrived at during that period which was not unanimous. The same may be said of the University Council—a body that has many important questions to consider, and has never failed to adjust with judgment and ability every matter on which its decision was required.

The selection of the Principal and Professors by the governing body has been justified to the fullest extent by the results attained. They are unexcelled in their several spheres. It is impossible to speak too highly of their devotion to duty, their attainments, and their untiring labours in promoting the advancement of the University and the well-being of the students.

As I look back to the succession of undergraduates which I have known, I feel a pride in expressing the satisfaction with which I have regarded them, and I may well doubt if their superiors with respect to conduct can anywhere be found. I call to mind with infinite pleasure their submission to wholesome discipline and their personal propriety of manner. I do not forget their prowess on the campus any more than their behaviour in the lecture rooms. Whatever the cause there has grown up amongst them an *esprit de corps*, to lead to the most kindly feelings, the one to the other, and to create the strongest ties of attachment between the teachers and the taught. I do not believe that in this respect any institution could be more highly favoured. And when our students finish their University career and leave as graduates to take their places in the battle of life, they invariably carry with them as a perpetual possession the pleasantest memories of the days passed within these walls. It is not possible for university men in any part of the world to preserve stronger attachments to their Alma Mater.

I trace as the cause which more than any other has contributed to this condition the strength of purpose developed in overcoming the vicissitudes experienced in the history of this seat of learning. It appears to be a law governing mankind that the highest development is not attained when the conditions of existence are the easiest. Great races are not nurtured on luxurious indolence. History and the experiences of humanity sustains the

theory that it is in stern and rugged regions, in unkindly climates, that man attains the highest range of physical and intellectual development. The evolution of character undergoes its most favourable changes, not with those basking in sunny climes, but with men brought into active conflict with adverse circumstances. It is the necessity of persistent effort which best develops energy and those sterling qualities which tend to man's elevation.

The law appears to me to be universal, and in my judgment it is the operation of this law which has influenced and will continue to influence in no limited degree the moral atmosphere which pervades this University. It is the struggles through which this University has passed to maintain its dignity and accomplish its mission that we may trace the secret of its success. Without the settled purpose, which never was lost sight of, it would have resembled a steamer with a broken shaft, or a ship without a rudder, drifting in mid-ocean at the mercy of winds and currents. Our fixed purpose continues to be the attainment of the highest reputation as a seat of learning. We have always felt that this purpose is only attainable by steady resolution and persistent zeal.

Like many other institutions of the same character in this and other lands, we owe our foundation to the public spirit of men of the Presbyterian form of worship. Our Divinity Hall continues to give the teaching of this branch of the Christian Church, and it forms a most important part of our usefulness; but it constitutes only one faculty of the University, and the distinctive character of the teaching is attached to this faculty only. That the other faculties are separate may be implied from the fact that the professors and students are of every form of Christian faith. The number of students in the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Practical Science, compared with the Divinity students, are as 500 to 33.

The Faculty of Arts must ever be the central Faculty of a University. As elsewhere, it is our most prominent feature, and we here find the preponderating number of students being trained for civil life. It is in this faculty we are doing the most important educational work for the community at large, and moreover we are doing it without cost to the state. We are successfully carrying on a seat of learning in all branches of literature and scientific culture unaided by public money. We are undertaking the higher education of Canadian youth without help or encouragement from the state, and we are performing this exalted duty with perfect efficiency, in the assurance that as the years go by our efforts will more and more be appreciated.

We cherish the conviction that we have an important mission to fulfil in this Dominion, and that

we will continue to gain strength and increase in usefulness. With the means at our command it will be our continual endeavour to cultivate new fields of thought and extend the influence of learning throughout the land. We have inherited a sacred trust from the thoughtful men who toiled to establish the University in the years that are past, and we feel the obligation resting upon us, with the charter received from Her Majesty when she first ascended the throne, to elevate the standard of truth and tolerance, of honour and patriotism.

SCHOLARSHIPS, MEDALS AND DEGREES.

After the Chancellor's address the winners of scholarships, medals, and testamurs in theology were announced, and the successful students came forward and received their prizes from the Chancellor. Then followed what is generally the most interesting part of the programme, the conferring of degrees. By twos they came for B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.B., and one for B.D. Meantime the gallery assisted the Chancellor and Prof. Dupuis in their work of laureation, keeping the audience in good humour and the new graduates in a state of excitement.

LORD ABERDEEN'S ADDRESS.

After the laureation of the graduates the Principal announced that Lord Aberdeen, who was an honorary graduate of last year, had consented to address the graduating classes. His Excellency expressed great pleasure at being present among his "brother graduates," and spoke of the privilege he enjoyed of wearing the hood, which was due more to the courtesy of the University than to his own capacity. The present occasion was one of significant interest, and was one of grave responsibility to those who had just graduated. The kneeling attitude during laureation was a fitting one. This was the method followed at Oxford. At McGill, on the previous day, he had seen a different method pursued, but, though this had the authority of the University of Cambridge, he preferred the kneeling posture. The responsibilities that would fall on college graduates through life would be many. In all branches of professional careers they, as well-educated men, would be called on to act as leaders and advisers. He had good stories to tell for the graduates in both medicine and law. In the law graduates he was specially interested, as from the ranks of the lawyers many of the ablest statesmen of the country have come. He spoke warmly of the encouraging increase in the number of Arts students in the University, as this indicated the recognition of the most comprehensive object of a University, the development of culture. He urged the graduates to live worthily of their Alma Mater, as those who came into contact with them could easily tell from what college they came. He showed that he followed

with interest the work of Queen's by references to her athletic prowess and college magazine, and closed by the expression of earnest good wishes for those just graduating from the University.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The Senate had decided to grant four honorary degrees, and these were now conferred. Two of the recipients, Hon. S. J. Way and George McColl Theal, are distinguished members of the British colonies, and their names were presented by the Principal in the following remarks:

"I present to you the name of the Hon. Samuel James Way, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, as worthy of the degree of LL.D. Dr. Way has been raised by the voice of the people and the voice of his sovereign to the positions of member of the Legislature, Attorney-General, Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government for various periods. All Australians honor him for his ability, learning and public spirit. He is foremost in everything that promises to quicken religious and intellectual life. He has done more than any other man to establish the University of Adelaide and his aims and sympathies embrace the whole empire. At a time when the great self-governing colonies are realizing that they are sharers in a common inheritance and destiny, and are seeking to bring themselves into more vital touch with each other, the Senate thinks it well to call attention to the distinguished merits of S. J. Way."

"I also present to you the name of George McColl Theal, of Cape Town, South Africa, that you may bestow on him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Theal is a Canadian, a native of New Brunswick, but he has long made the Cape Colony his home, and he is now known far and wide as its representative literary man and reliable historian. His "Kaffir Folk Lore," his compendium of South African History, his History of the Boers, or the Wanderings and Wars of the Emigrant Farmers, his great History of South Africa, published in England in five octavo volumes, and his South Africa in the Story of the Nations Series, are contributions to literature valuable in themselves and doubly valuable for the light they throw upon the social and political problems of that important section of the British empire. As a Canadian Mr. Theal was better qualified to understand these problems, or, at any rate, better prepared to look at them from the colonists' point of view, than a writer who knew only the conditions of life in the mother land. He appreciated the importance of the Boer element in the work of civilizing South Africa, and in his works he does full justice to the robust virtues, the Puritan-like faith and the administrative abilities of those indomitable farmers who have laid the foundations of the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal."

As neither of the recipients of the honours were present, the Principal called on His Excellency to respond on behalf of his friend, the Hon. S. J. Way. In doing so he spoke of Dr. Way in the most complimentary terms, and in concluding called for three cheers for the newly installed Chancellor, Sanford Fleming. It is needless to say that there was an enthusiastic response.

Prof. Goodwin then presented Mr. G. C. Hoffman, saying:

"Mr. Chancellor, I have the honour of presenting to you the name of Mr. George Christian Hoffmann, who has been selected by the Senate of this University as worthy to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. Born in London, England, Mr. Hoffmann received his early education

in that country and in Germany. In the Royal School of Mines, London, he made a special study of metallurgy under the celebrated Percy. He completed the curriculum both in the Royal School of Mines and in the Royal College of Chemistry. In the latter school Mr. Hoffmann acted for some time as assistant to his namesake, the late Prof. A. W. Hoffmann. Later Mr. Hoffmann was put in charge of the chemical and technological laboratory attached to the Melbourne, Australia, Botanic Gardens. In 1872 he became a member of the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada, of which he is at present assistant director, chemist and mineralogist. Several scientific societies outside of Canada have recognized Mr. Hoffmann's merit. He is a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry and a member of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

"In Canada he is best known by his numerous contributions to the reports of the Geological Survey, and by his papers read before the Royal Society. For many years secretary of the Mathematical and Physical Section, his kindly manner has done much to promote the good fellowship which characterises the meetings of that Section.

"By the thoroughness of his work on the Geological Survey, Mr. Hoffmann has greatly assisted in creating a scientific spirit in Canada. Were it not that the duties of his position require his presence in Ottawa, he would be here to-day to receive in person at your hands, sir, this degree, concerning which he has written expressing his regret at not being able to be present and his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him."

The next presentation was made by the Vice-Principal, Dr. Williamson, who said :

"Mr. Chancellor, on behalf of the Senate I have the honour to present to you Mr. R. Vashon Rogers, Q.C., Barrister-at-Law, that he may receive from you the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Rogers graduated in this University in 1861 with honours in Classics and Mathematics. Having, thereafter, completed the course of study required from candidates for admission to the Bar, he entered upon the practice of the legal profession, and has been for a number of years the partner in business of the present Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. He has been always a warm friend of his Alma Mater, and taken an active and most useful part in promoting its prosperity. He was the first Registrar of the University Council, and the first trustee elected by the votes of the graduates. Apart, however, from his other merits, Mr. Rogers has, as an author of high repute, claims to the most honourable recognition. His brief periods of leisure from the duties of an extensive practice have been devoted to the preparation of various works on professional topics, two of which in particular, the one entitled 'The Wrongs and Rights of a Traveller,' and the other 'The Wrongs and Rights of Host and Guest,' have gained for him a wide reputation not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and in Britain, the former having gone thro' three editions—one English, one American, and one Canadian. From every part of the United States, as well as Canada, these publications of Mr. Rogers have called forth the strongest expressions of praise. The *Western Jurist* says of 'The Wrongs and Rights of a Traveller,' 'This, like the predecessors of the series, is full of humorous and of valuable legal information, and the man who can combine so much excellent law, verified by adjudicated cases, with genuine humour, must verily be a genius.' And the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, ex-Chief Justice of Vermont, says: 'I have read 'Wrongs and Rights of a Traveller' with great interest. The plan is so new that it will be impossible to predict, but in the end it seems to me sure to meet with public and professional approbation. The book is as interesting as a novel, and more instructive in the law than most books addressed particularly to that object. I must say it deserves success, and I should be surprised to have it fail of attaining it.'

"In these publications, while all the leading legal journals bear testimony to the accuracy of the statements by Mr. Rogers of the law in Canada, the United States and Britain on the subjects treated of, even the driest legal points are invested with an irresistible interest by the attractive garb in which they are embodied.

"It may be added that Mr. Rogers was largely instrumental in founding the *College Quarterly*, and is a valued contributor to its pages."

In responding Mr. Rogers thanked the Senate for the honor, but could not understand why an honorary degree should be conferred upon him. After listening to the fearful proclamation of the court crier, and knowing that the gentlemen in the gallery must be fatigued through the hard study of the session, he felt that his remarks must be brief. But there were two things that he must say. First, that above all the things that made this pleasant was the fact that he had been presented by his old friend and teacher, Dr. Williamson, the Grand Old Man of this institution, known and loved, admired and esteemed by all who passed through the university. In the second place, he was pleased to receive the honor because he believed this to be a living and growing institution. When he came to the university first there were only three professors, and the teaching was all done in the buildings now occupied as residences by the Principal and Professors Watson and Fletcher. He closed by a sketch of the rapid progress of Queen's since his student days, and wished her the greatest success in the future.

Principal Grant then called for three cheers for Lady Aberdeen, the "Queen of Canadian womanhood." The cheers were given with such hearty enthusiasm that in replying His Excellency Lord Aberdeen said that if he had foreseen such a demonstration he would have arranged for a phonograph, so that he could present the demonstration to Lady Aberdeen as it happened.

The singing of the National Anthem and the benediction by the chaplain brought the proceedings of the convocation of '95 to a close.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of *Queen's Quarterly* was held on the evening of April 30th. The report of the business manager showed a balance of cash on hand of \$64.46. It was resolved that the editorial and business committees be combined and be in future called the Publishing Committee, said committee to appoint sub-committees for the editorial and business work. The following were appointed the Publishing Committee: James Cappon, M.A., N. F. Dupuis, M.A., J. McNaughton, M.A., Donald Ross, D.D., R. V. Rogers, LL.D., A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D., A. Shortt, M.A., G. Y. Chown, B.A., J. Herald, M.A., M.D., G. M. Macdonnell, B.A., Q.C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

KIATING, SZ-CHUAN, China,
via Hankow, Feb. 6, 1895.

DEAR OLD COLLEGE JOURNAL.—I beg your pardon, *University Journal*, *College Journal* no more. No. 2, Nov. 17, 1894, reached me to-day, the first for this session. I'll probably get Nos. 1 and 4 next, and No. 3 later. It's a habit with our West China mails.

How one is carried back to days of yore! I can hear the tramp of hurrying feet and the hum of many voices in the corridors; I hear the warning sound of those electric bells, now there's a rush for class rooms and seats. The door shuts, but opens and bangs again for the last man. Out come ink, pen and book—till, with weary brain and aching finger joints, but glad hearts, we hear the merry tinkle of those little bells once more; and so on through another day. How fast the days slip past! We try to catch and hold them, but they won't wait; they fairly glide past our bewildered sight. Exams. are here. Then other sessions and other exams. pass with astonishing rapidity—till one day we are capped, and our college days, with all their opportunities, are gone forever!

Out we go, then, to fill our little niche in some corner of this wide world. And we find, each in his chosen work, that the years pass just as rapidly, perhaps, as they ever did.

CHINA? Why, what about the war? Weren't you driven away to the coast months ago? And weren't you mobbed, and robbed, and — — —? No, sir. "Our great country," as the Chinese love to designate their native land, is broad. A little squabble like the Chino-Japanese war at a point 2,000 miles away does not concern us in Sz-Chuan. I don't believe one person in twenty in this city of 50,000 knows of the existence of such a country as Japan, much less of the war. News percolates slowly amongst the people. We do not fear any direct effects of the war, but we do hope and pray that no great rebellion may light up and sweep with resistless fury over the land. Such things have happened in times past; should they come again, we and our work are in His keeping for whose sake and the Gospel's we are here.

We have a new hospital and dispensary in Kiating, and of course you want to know all about it. It is not three stories high, has no Watkins or Nickle wings, not even a new women's building or a fountain! But we can accommodate 16 male and 12 female, total 28 patients, without crowding. They are quartered in ten wards, three of which are private. There are consultation and private consultation rooms, general waiting room and guest room, operating room, and dark room for examination of eye, throat, etc. There are also kitchen, laundry and bath room, etc. All except the dark room glory in a profusion of glass windows, and most have "brand-new" board floors—these shining from recent applications of paint and oil.

It is the exceptional Chinaman who can or will put in glass windows or paint the walls of his rooms. But to put paint on the floor "where it will be walked on" is extravagance almost beyond his comprehension.

Our Kiating dispensary was opened for the first time December 17th, 1894. Patients are steadily increasing in number. Those who come in for hospital treatment are few as yet, but they will gain confidence as the weeks and months go by. By sale of tracts and Scripture portions, and by placing them where they can be read without being sold; by preaching and teaching; and not least, by our daily walk and conversation, we are trying to lead to know Him whom to know is life eternal. "Not by might nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

Surely there is no greater privilege on earth than that of being permitted to be the bearer of glad tidings straight into the stronghold of the enemy. How many in Queen's

this session are "willing and desirous, God permitting, to become foreign missionaries?" I pray there may be many! That "WILLING and DESIROUS"! It is a hard battle, but once fought and won is a source of great blessing to the combatant.

Success to you, dear old *Journal*, may you carry gladness and cheer to the heart of many a son of our Alma Mater, even as you do to mine.

Sincerely yours,
OMAR L. KILBORN.

GOLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

THE amount of work accomplished at the last four meetings was much greater than is usually done so late in the session, and toward the last the business became quite embarrassing in its quantity and urgency. At the last meeting in March, by a sort of accident, the long-promised debate on the question, "Resolved, that it is the first duty of the state to ensure the primary education of every child of school age," was taken up. J. M. Machar, Q.C., taking the affirmative, and John McIntyre, Q.C., the negative. Professor Ferguson kindly consented to act as chairman, and at the close of the debate gave his decision in favour of the negative. The song-book committee reported twice during the month of April, giving a sketch of what had already been done, and outlining a course for future work. They recommended that a prize of \$10 be given for the best original Queen's College song, and that January 15th, '96, be fixed as the limit for receiving songs for the competition. A fuller notice of this important departure will be found in another column.

The committee appointed to deal with the question of inter-year and inter-faculty matches, reported, recommending that for the inter-faculty matches a cup be provided, to be played for annually, and that for the inter-year matches a trophy be given to each member of the champion team. All arrangements for the carrying out of details were left in the hands of the committee.

The JOURNAL staff for the session '95-'96 was appointed as follows:

- Editor-in-Chief.....J. D. Stewart, M.A.
- Assistant Editor.....G. R. Lowe, B.A.
- Managing Editor.....F. Playfair, '96.
- Business Manager.....W. A. McIlroy, '97.
- Assistant Business Manager....D. H. Laird, '98.

W. W. Peck, M.A., reported for the curators of the reading room, showing a considerable balance on hand. The report also recommended that the curators be continued in office, but this was struck off, and the rest of the report remains in the auditor's hands till next session. The new curators were appointed as follows: J. R. Fraser, M.A., J. Johnston, C. R. McInnes, R. Burton, F. Playfair, C. E. Smith, A. Scott. D. McG. Gandier, B.A., (chairman).

A. E. Ross, B.A., was appointed master of ceremonies, to make all arrangements for the program in the gallery on Convocation day.

A. B. Ford, M.A., sec'y-treasurer of the athletic committee, gave a full report of the work done on the new campus during last year. He also pointed out that at present the committee had on hand nothing but unfinished work and bills payable, and therefore he asked the society for a loan of \$50 to aid in completing the improvements. After considerable delay and discussion, the loan was at last authorized by the society at its closing meeting. This finished a very important session's work for the society, and an adjournment was gladly made to the corridors to await the posting of the names of the graduating class.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting held on March 29th, in the unavoidable absence of the leader, was presided over by President Burton. The subject was "How are we building?" and the meeting was a most enjoyable one.

On April 5th the meeting was given up to the final men, and was led by R. Laird. He read a short paper indicating the advances made by the Y.M.C.A. in the past few years, and pointing out the most important and most distinctive features of our work. Following him were Messrs. Bryan, Hutcheon, Leitch, Easton, and Thompson, who reviewed their connection with the Y.M.C.A., and gave some parting advice. The points specially emphasized were the importance of entering heartily into the work and spirit of the Y.M.C.A. from the very beginning of a college course, and the need of more active, personal work among the students.

We are sending out from our midst this year, a number of men who have been active Y.M.C.A. workers, and we feel sure that wherever they go they will carry with them much of the spirit of Queen's.

GRADUATES OF 1895.

B. A.

F. R. Anglin, Kingston.
 C. L. Begg, Orillia.
 G. D. Campbell, Renfrew.
 J. K. Clark, Powassan.
 W. T. Clark, Kingston.
 A. E. Day, Kingston.
 M. B. Dean, Brighton.
 J. M. Denyes, Odessa.
 H. Feir, Omeme.
 T. A. Grange, Newboro.
 D. J. Hamilton, Cataraqui.
 W. J. Herbison, Kingston.
 G. M. Hermiston, Kingston.
 H. H. Horsey, Ottawa.
 R. A. Instant, Emerald.
 A. E. Knapp, Elginburg.
 H. R. Kirkpatrick, Kingston.

G. R. Lowe, Kingston.
 A. M. Massie, Kingston.
 J. D. Menish, Brockville.
 R. D. Menzies, Glen Tay.
 H. F. Mooers, Kingston.
 J. H. McArthur, Ottawa.
 C. A. McDougall, St. Thomas.
 J. A. McInnes, Vankleek Hill.
 H. Odell, Belmont.
 M. Parker, Stirling.
 P. J. Pilkie, Kingston.
 E. L. Pope, Belleville.
 W. H. Raney, Island Brook, Que.
 R. C. Redmond, Lansdowne.
 J. Rollins, Cooper.
 J. S. Watson, Wellman's Corners.
 B. E. Webster, Kingston.
 T. R. White, Toronto.
 M. H. Wilson, Renfrew.
 A. R. B. Williamson, Kingston.
 A. Young, Blakeney.

M. A.

Maggie D. Allen, Halifax, N.S.
 W. C. Baker, Kingston.
 R. W. Brock, Toronto.
 R. J. Clark, Kingston.
 H. A. Connolly, Cataraqui.
 W. C. Ewing, Westport.
 C. B. Fox, Napanee.
 J. R. Fraser, Lorne, N.S.
 H. A. Guess, Hartington.
 W. W. King, Kingston.
 J. A. McColl, Campbellford.
 R. N. McCreary, Carleton Place.
 S. E. Ryerson, Orillia.
 W. R. Sills, Napanee.
 L. E. Staples, Kingston.
 E. C. Watson, Kingston.

M. D.—C. M.

G. A. Abbot, Kingston.
 A. J. Ames, Codrington.
 G. H. Berry, Seeley's Bay.
 T. J. Butler, Deseronto.
 R. A. Croft.
 J. G. Cranston, Arnprior.
 Jennie Drennan, Kingston.
 T. H. Farrel, M.A., Kingston.
 H. P. Fleming, Ottawa.
 F. C. Hagar, Gananoque.
 N. R. Henderson, Kingston.
 R. J. L. Kyle, Morewood.
 W. O. R, Lofthouse, Kingston, Jamaica.
 E. H. Marselis, Bouck's Hill.
 W. H. Merriman, Latimer.
 J. A. McBroom, Washburn.
 H. S. McDonald, B.A., Kingston.
 Alex. McEwen, Hulbert.
 H. A. McKeown, Belleville.
 A. Robinson, Kingston.
 G. A. Stewart, Elmside.
 H. A. Tillman, Kingston, Jamaica.
 W. C. Whittaker, North Williamsburg.

LL. B.

F. M. Hugo, M.A., Kingston.
 J. McCaig, B.A., Prescott.
 T. A. O'Rourke, B.A., Trenton.

B. D.

A. C. Bryan, B.A., Kingston.

TESTAMURS IN THEOLOGY.

A. C. Bryan, B.A., Kingston.
R. Laird, M.A. Sunbury.
J. Leitch, B.A., Glen Tay.

UNIVERSITY MEDALS.

IN ARTS.

Latin—H. C. Windel.
Greek—E. C. Watson.
Moderns—H. A. Connolly.
English—Anna E. Fraser.
History—W. B. Munro.
Philosophy—W. J. Patterson.
Political Science—James A. McColl.
Mathematics—W. R. Sills.
Chemistry—Harry A. Guess.
Biology—W. C. Ewing.
Mineralogy—R. W. Brock.
Geology—L. E. Staples.

Gowan prize, founded by the Hon. Senator Gowan, LL.D., for the best collection of Canadian plants—A. B. Ford, M.A.

IN MEDICINE.

W. C. Whittaker
T. H. Farrell, M.A.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

J. C. Gibson, M.A.
H. G. Murray.
E. W. Teeple.
A. A. Metcalfe.

SCHOLARSHIPS—THEOLOGY.

Anderson, No. 1, first year divinity, \$40—G. E. Dyde, B.A., Kingston.
Anderson, No. 2, second year divinity, \$40—A. J. McMullen, B.A., Cowal, Ont.
Anderson, No. 3, third year divinity, \$20—R. Laird, M.A., Sunbury.
Glass memorial, church history, \$30—W. W. Peck, M.A., Toronto.
Toronto, second year Hebrew, \$60—R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., Burnbrae.
St. Andrew's church, Toronto, O. and N. T. exegesis, \$50—K. J. McDonald, B.A., Big Harbour, N.S.
Rankin, apologetics, \$55—J. D. Stewart, M.A., Douglas.
Leitch memorial, No. 2, second year, \$80—A. C. Bryan, B.D., Kingston.
Spence, second year, \$60—J. R. Fraser, M.A., Lorne, N.S.
Sarah McClelland Waddell memorial, \$120—D. McG. Gandier, B.A., Belleville.
James Anderson, bursary, \$30—A. D. McKinnon, B.A., Lake Ainslee, C.B.
Mackie prize, \$25—R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., Burnbrae.

FINAL HONOURS IN ARTS.

Latin—Class I, W. W. King, E. C. Watson, H. C. Windel. Class II, F. W. Anglin, W. C. Bennett, C. D. Campbell, R. J. Clark, W. T. Clark, R. A. Croskery, J. M. Denyes, C. A. Macdougall, J. B. McDougall.
Greek—Class I, E. C. Watson, F. Playfair, W. W. King, R. J. Clark. Class II, C. A. Macdougall, W. T. Clark,

Mathematics—Class I, W. R. Sills, S. E. Ryerson.
English—Class I, A. E. Fraser, S. C. Polson, H. A. Connolly, R. J. Clark, J. C. Rogers, T. J. Thompson, A. Griffith. Class II, J. L. Millar, J. R. Conn, J. D. Menish, A. E. Day, W. J. Herbison V. B. Smith, A. Fitzpatrick.

Philosophy—Class I, W. J. Patterson, J. R. Fraser, R. Laird.

Political Science—Class I, J. A. McColl, J. McD. Mowat, Class II, R. J. Clark, W. J. Herbison.

History—Class I, W. B. Munro. Class II, R. F. Hunter, G. M. Hermiston.

Chemistry—Class I, H. A. Guess, R. W. Brock, W. C. Baker. Class II, R. D. Menzies, A. R. Williamson.

Mineralogy—Class I, R. W. Brock, H. A. Guess, W. C. Baker.

Geology—Class I, L. E. Staples. Class II, J. K. Clark.

Animal Biology—Class I, W. C. Ewing, A. R. Williamson, R. N. McCreary. Class II, A. E. Atwood, R. D. Menzies, W. Young.

Botany—Class I, W. C. Ewing, R. N. McCreary, A. E. Atwood, W. Young.

French—Class I, H. A. Connolly, A. E. Day. Class II, J. D. Menish, F. R. Anglin, J. M. Denyes, K. H. Harvey.

German—Class I, H. A. Connolly, A. E. Day. Class II, J. D. Menish, J. M. Denyes.

Italian—Class I, H. A. Connolly, J. D. Menish, A. E. Day. Class II, J. M. Denyes.

FIRST YEAR HONOURS.

French—Class I, A. M. Robertson. Class II, M. C. Mills, G. A. McIntosh, J. C. Spence, H. G. McPherson.

German—Class I, A. M. Robertson. Class II, M. C. Mills, G. A. McIntosh, H. G. McPherson.

Physics—Class II, S. W. Matthews, J. S. McEwen. Class III, Edna B. Griffith.

Physics, II. Honours—Class I, C. R. McInnes, S. A. Mitchell.

Botany—Class I, J. R. Moore; J. F. Power and R. Mead, equal; J. McVicar, W. R. Baker, J. B. Dandeno, F. P. Gavin. Class II, S. E. Porter.

Geology—R. Instant.
Animal Biology—J. R. Moore, R. Mead, J. F. Power.

Chemistry—Class I, R. C. Hiscock.

Mathematics, preliminary honours, first group, except spherical trigonometry—T. Lewis, H. B. Longmore, A. H. Brown, W. H. Collier.

In algebra and trigonometry—W. A. Grange.
In trigonometry only—J. D. McLennan, J. S. McEwen.

In plain trigonometry and spherical trigonometry—E. Griffith.

In plain geometry, solid geometry and spherical trigonometry—A. M. Robertson.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the University Council took place on the afternoon of April 30th. The committee appointed to determine the status of members of the Council reported, and a committee was appointed to collate the statutes regarding the University and to determine whether professors in the medical faculty are members of the Senate and

ex officio members of the Council. The registrar gave a report of the newly elected members of the Council, whose names have already been published in the JOURNAL. R. V. Rogers, Q.C., and Professor Dupuis were appointed members of the nominating committee for the medical faculty. Dr. Moore, Brockville, was elected representative of the University on the Ontario Medical Council. A committee was appointed, composed of A. G. Farrel (con- vener), W. A. Logie, George Bell, Prof. Shortt and G. M. Macdonnell, to consider the present regula- tions governing admission to the degree of LL.B. D. M. McIntyre presented his resignation as regis- trar, he having served three years, which was re- luctantly accepted. A cordial vote of thanks was presented to him for his service, and Dr. J. C. Connel was appointed registrar.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN ANNUAL SES- SION.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University was held on Wednesday evening. There were present: Hon. Justice Maclellan, To- ronto, chairman; the Chancellor; the Principal; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Renfrew; Rev. Dr. Wardrobe, Guelph; Revs. J. Mackie and McGillivray, Kingston; D. B. Macle- nan, Q.C., Cornwall; M. Leggat, Hamilton; Dr. M. Lavell, Messrs. R. V. Rogers, Q.C., H. A. Calvin, M.P., and G. Y. Chown, Kingston.

The following trustees were re-elected for a term of five years, namely, Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, Hamilton; Rev. W. T. Herridge, Ottawa; D. B. Maclellan, Cornwall; Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Ottawa; and John Maclellan, Lindsay.

Prof. Dupuis, Dean of the Faculty of Practical Science, presented his report. It was agreed to ap- point a mathematical instructor, and also a tutor in electrical engineering. It was also agreed to ap- point an assistant to Rev. Dr. Bell, registrar of the University, on account of the increase of his work. The question of appointing lecturers on elocution, church history, homiletics, etc., was left in the hands of the executive committee. Prof. J. Fletcher, M.A., was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts. The report to the General Assembly was received and adopted.

The report of the librarian was presented, and he was authorized to prepare a general reference cata- logue as mentioned therein. It was resolved that the trustees gratefully acknowledge the gift of books and pamphlets, many of them rare and valuable, sent by J. J. Bell, Toronto, and Dr. Robert Bell, Peterboro, from the library of their late father, Robert Bell. The trustees will gladly comply with the request that the said books and pamphlets may be kept together and known as the Robert Bell col-

lection, and they instruct their secretary to forward to J. J. Bell and Dr. Robert Bell a copy of this reso- lution.

The following appointments were made in the Medical Faculty, namely, Dr. R. W. Garrett, Pro- fessor of Clinical Surgery; Dr. E. Ryan, Professor of Descriptive Anatomy; Dr. H. J. Saunders, Pro- fessor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. W. T. Connell, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

Reports were presented from the curator of the museum, professors of botany and physics, general secretary, finance and estate committee and audi- tors. It was resolved that the thanks of the Board be tendered to M. H. Folger for his courtesy in en- tertaining His Excellency the Governor-General during his present visit to attend Convocation.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The "court cry" sounded well from the gallery at Convocation. May we always have such a "cry!"

The students will be glad to learn that an effort is to be made this summer to prepare a catalogue for the library.

Arrangements have been made for the opening of the veterinary school in connection with the School of Mining and Agriculture early next fall.

The following officers have been elected for the Y.W.C.A. for next session: Pres., Miss Mills; Vice- Pres., Miss E. C. Murray; Sec'y, Miss M. Munro.

The last regular meeting of the senior year was held on March 28th. The feature of the meeting was a vision of the future by the prophet. We draw a veil over that.

We make no apology for the space given in this number to convocation proceedings. They absorb all interest at this season of the year, and call for more than a passing notice.

At the close of Convocation, on Wednesday, a number of trees were planted on the College grounds, and were connected with the names of the honorary graduates of the day.

Every student should send to Toshi Ikehara, 208 University ave., for Y.M.C.A. Handbooks, in July or August, and place them in the hands of any of their friends who may matriculate in the summer.

The programme of the Literary and Scientific Society for next session has been printed and dis- tributed among the members. It is tastefully pre- pared, and should be in the hands of everyone interested.

Thursday and Friday following convocation saw a busy crowd at the railway stations of the city, and many tender good byes were whispered. The clans will gather again in October with, we hope, redoubled forces.

Quite a number of medicals are in the city attending the classes of the summer session.

Before the close of the session the Principal met with the lady students to confer with them, re the disposal of the \$1.00 athletic fee paid by them. We understand that the unanimous decision was for the investing of the money in a piano.

At a meeting of the Theological Alumni Association on Wednesday, May 1st, Rev. M. Macgillivray, M.A., was re-elected President, and Rev. J. D. Boyd, B.A., was elected secretary. The programme proposed for next year's conference was finally adopted.

On Monday evening, April 29th, Dr. J. F. Smith gave a lecture in the Science Hall illustrated by stereopticon views. The hall was filled, but the gas was weak, and the views were not very successful. The lecture, however, was an interesting one and thoroughly enjoyed.

The result of the election of officers for the Levana, Society was as follows:

Hon. President	Mrs. Grant,
President	Miss E. A. Reid, M.A.
Vice-President	Miss S. Polson.
Secretary	Miss E. Mudie.
Treasurer	Miss G. McIntosh.
Poet	Miss H. H. Dupuis.
Prophet	Miss A. Chown.
Critic	Miss E. C. Murray.

PERSONALS.

MISS J. RUSSEL, B.A., was visiting friends in the city during the last few weeks of the session.

P. J. Pilkey, of this year's graduating class, has secured a position in Galt Collegiate Institute.

W. W. Peck, M.A., has been appointed assistant librarian and P. M. G. for next session. Congratulations.

We hear with regret of the loss sustained by D. A. Volume, '95, in the death of his father. The JOURNAL extends its warmest sympathy.

R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Cape Vincent, N.Y. We are glad Jimmy is to be so near and no doubt he is, too.

On Saturday morning, May 11th, Prof. Cappon and Miss Macnee were married in Chalmers church. The large auditorium of the church was filled to overflowing with guests and onlookers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Macgillivray, assisted by Principal Grant. The bridal party are to be congratulated on the magnificent form in which the event took place. It gives the JOURNAL very much pleasure to congratulate our highly esteemed Professor, and to wish him and his bride many happy days.

Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., preached in Convocation Hall on Sunday, March 31st; Rev. John Hay, B.D., on April 7th; Rev. James Bennet, B.A., on April 14th; and Rev. Principal Grant on April 21st. The discourses were all of the first order, and we regret that we have not space for a full notice of them.

John Findlay, B.A., 1887, M.A. and medallist in mathematics, 1888, first honour man in philosophy, 1890, has been nominated by the Faculty to the Chair of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy in Ursinus College, near Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Findlay has, since leaving Queen's, attended other universities in Europe and the United States for the purpose of pursuing post-graduate study in Philosophy, and in such departments of Mathematical Physics as the Theories of Sound, of Heat, of Light, and of Electricity. He says, "I shall try to introduce in my work as much of Queen's methods and administration as possible, for I think them the best I have yet seen." All who knew Findlay will say that this is the testimony he would be sure to give. He will do efficient work wherever he goes, just because his heart is ever true to "the kindred points of Heaven and Home." We wish him abundant success in the honourable position he has been called to fill.

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